The Pyongyang Times

No. 43 (78) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

For the Happiness of the Future Generations

National Meeting of Nursery and Kindergarten Workers Held

A national meeting of nursery and kindergarten workers was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang for three days from October 20.

It was attended by nurses of creches and kindergarteners, functionaries of provincial, city and county people's committees and women's union committees and other women concerned, more than 2,000 all told.

The meeting was honoured with the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung. It took up the question of further enhancing the role of nurses and kindergarteners in upbringing and educating the children.

Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, delivered the report at the meeting.

In her report she pointed out:

This meeting, attended by nurses and kindergarteners from all over the country, is overflowing, with the deep concern and care of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung for our dear children, and is wrapped in an atmosphere of revolutionary optimism for future. It is also filled with the great hope and earnest desire of the Korean Communists for the future development of our motherland, the eternal prosperity of our nation and for the morrow of our revolution.

The reporter went on:

As our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out in his report at the recent Party Conference, "Ours is a lofty cause of bringing happiness and prosperity not only to our generation but to the generations to come, it is a great cause of Communism, the ideal of mankind. We should deeply convince the entire working people of the justness of their great cause and the weighty mission devolving upon their generation so that they may do all they can for a better life of the posterity, for the radiant future of Communism."

Upholding the teachings of the Premier, our people, in carrying out the revolution and construction, have always thought of the distant future of the country and the nation and striven for a happy life of the posterity, and considered it a duty and a highest honour of our generation to work hard for the happiness and prosperity of the future generations.

Our people have firmly established a socialist system for all to enjoy progress and an enlightened life and have laid firm foundations of an independent national economy on this land where age old backwardness and poverty had predominated.

Today we have an advanced socialist system, the foundations of an independent national economy, a powerful material force, a fully developed people's education system, and developed medical technique. We have competent cadres of our own who are pos-

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Young Pioneers congratulating the meeting

Attendants of the national meeting of nursery and kindergarten workers

Korean Gov't Friendship, Economic Delegation Leaves for Burma

A Korean government friendship and economic delegation left Pyongyang for Burma by special plane on October 23.

The delegation led by Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon consists of Director An Ryong Gak of the Secretariat of the Cabinet and Vice-Director Gong Jin Tae of the General Bureau for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop and Pak Sung Chul and other high-ranking officials.

D.P.R.K. Consulate General Opens in Iraq

The Consulate General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the Republic of Iraq was opened in Bagdad on October 13.

It was under the agreement on establishing consulate general relations signed in July between the governments of both countries.

Guests from Burma upon their arrival in Pyongyang

TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on October 22 a message of greetings to **Kenneth D. Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Independence of Zambia.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on October 15 a message from **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, **Liu Shao-chi**, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the P.R.C. and **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the C.P.R., in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Burmese Cultural Delegation Arrives

A cultural delegation of Burma led by Aye Kyaw, Secretary of the Ministry of Culture of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 by air to pay a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airfield by Minister of Culture Pak Yong Sin and other public figures concerned.

Next day, the Korean Minister of Culture gave a banquet for the Burmese guests.

The banquet was addressed by Minister of Culture Pak Yong Sin and leader of the delegation Aye Kyaw. They noted the deepening

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on October 15 a message from **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R., in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 50th birthday.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message on October 18 from **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., Professor Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the G.D.R., and Professor Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

NURSES MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

sessed of rich knowledge and technology to manage all the economic affairs of the country well. By turning to good account the assets we have already obtained, we must bring up our children in a cultured way, feed and nurture them in a sanitary, hygienic way and educate them purposefully from the viewpoint of pedagogy.

It is one of the important revolutionary tasks in the upbuilding of socialism and Communism to nurse and educate the children well.

Extensive and earnest discussions on the report were held at the meeting.

A Young Pioneers congratulatory group entered the hall, warmly greeting the entire attendants.

The meeting closed with success on October 22.

After the meeting, a ceremony was held awarding the citations from the Premier and state decorations to those nurses, kindergarteners and women's union workers who have exemplarily carried out their assignments in promoting the health of the children and in educating and upbringing them.

A Nepalese delegation on its arrival at Pyongyang railway station

Final Victory Belongs to Vietnamese People

Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang holds a press conference in connection with downing more than 1,500 U.S. planes

A press conference was held on October 18 at the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Pyongyang in connection with the downing of more than 1,500 U.S. planes by the heroic Vietnam People's Army and people.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy, told the reporters that the shooting down of over 1,500 U.S. planes was a great victory of the Vietnamese people and the joy of all their brothers and friends on the globe supporting and assisting their struggle.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are staging a deceptive "peace offensive" while escalating the war, he said that the "three-point proposals" put by them before the current United Nations General Assembly were meant to gain what they could not achieve on the battlefields, by forcing the Vietnamese people to give up the national-salvation struggle and accept Washington's conditions.

The U.S. imperialists, he stressed, must discontinue the war of aggression in South Vietnam and withdraw their troops, stop bombing North Vietnam definitely and for good and recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The United Nations has no right to interfere in the Vietnam question, he declared.

Condemning the "Manila Conference" to be held under the baton of Johnson, he said that by no means or methods can the U.S. imperialists retrieve themselves from their defeat.

The entire Vietnamese people, united as one and upholding the appeal of President Ho Chi Minh, are fully ready to fight resolutely to frustrate the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists and win the final victory.

Nepalese Friendship Delegation In Korea

A Nepalese friendship delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 18 by train for a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society.

The delegation is composed of Prof. Krishna Bahadur Pradhan and his wife and Prof. Satya Mohan Joshi and his wife.

They were met at the railway station by Choi Yong Hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union, and other public figures concerned.

Burmese Guests

(Continued from Page 1)

mutual understanding and the strengthening friendly ties between Korea and Burma and expressed the conviction that the current visit of the Burmese cultural delegation to Korea will be greatly conducive to the furtherance of cultural exchange and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

While in Korea, the Burmese delegation looked around the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Korean Art Museum, the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and the Korean Feature Film Studio in Pyongyang.

After the inspection of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, delegation leader Aye Kyaw said:

It is very difficult and hard to develop the economy by one's own efforts in the early stage, yet this task has been carried out successfully in Korea and as a result all spheres have progressed proportionately.

Chilean guests visiting the birthplace of Premier Kim Il Sung

U.A.R. journalists visiting the Chollima statue in Pyongyang

Chilean Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Korea

The delegation of the Chilean Parliament led by Senator Tomas Chadwick left Pyongyang on October 20.

RECEPTION

During their stay in Korea, Senator Tomas Chadwick and his party were received by Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Present on the occasion was SPA Chairman Choi Won Taek.

President Choi Yong Kun had cordial talk with the guests.

FRIENDSHIP SOIREE

The Chilean guests were invited to a friendship soiree jointly sponsored by the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korean-Latin American Association for Friendship. Chairman of the Society Soh Chol and leader of the delegation Tomas Chadwick made speeches at the soiree.

The soiree was preceded by a film show.

INSPECTION TOUR

While in North Korea the delegation toured various places. They visited Mangyong-dae, the Memorial of the Patriotic War of Liberation, industrial enterprises, farm villages and cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang. They also called at factories and a co-operative farm in Hamhung, South Hamkyong Province.

At the Joyang Co-operative Farm in the province, the Chilean guests showed deep interest in the fact that in this village where there were only two college students of landlord origin in the pre-liberation days, 115 youths of this village have graduated from higher educational institutions since the liberation and over 100 others are now receiving college education.

They dropped in the nursery and kindergarten of this co-op farm, where they spent a pleasant while with the children who are growing up healthily and took a photograph with them.

U.A.R. Journalists Visit Korea

A journalists delegation of the United Arab Republic arrived here on October 19 by air to visit North Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

The delegation consists of M. Mostafa Ghoneim, foreign news editor of Al Akhbar, Ibrahim M. Hassan, chief of diplomatic section and head of Afro-Asian affairs of Middle East News, Salah Montasser, editing secretary of Al Ahram.

They were met at the airport by Ri Du Jin, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union and Vice-Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun, and other public figures concerned.

Also present was Esmat Naguib Mousaa, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the U.A.R. Embassy in Pyongyang.

Militant Solidarity With Syria

Recently aggressive acts of the Israeli Zionists against Syria have entered a new grave phase.

The Israeli Zionists have aggravated the situation by carrying out different forms of subversive and aggressive acts. Nevertheless, they, like a thief turning on the master with a club, are brazenfacedly threatening and blackmailing Syria, openly declaring their intention of a general military attack on Syria.

The Israeli Zionists lodged with the United Nations a "complaint" against Syria. This is one of the schemes to justify their provocations against Syria.

They cannot resort to such reckless provocative acts without the active support and instigation of the American imperialists and their colleagues.

The whole world knows that the U.S.-British imperialists and the Israeli Zionists have stepped up the aggressive and provocative acts against Syria as the Syrian people have eliminated the reactionary groups of all hues which the imperialists had regarded as their foothold and as the foundation of the present anti-imperialist Government of Syria has been consolidated.

It has already been exposed that America's CIA had its hand in the abortive military coup in Syria early in September.

The imperialists have focussed on the revolutionary Syria their subversive activities in the Near and Middle East in a desperate attempt to make a breach there.

To frustrate the imperialists' aggressive designs against Syria not only affects the destiny of Syria; it is of decisive importance for the advancement of the anti-imperialist cause of the Arab world and has a great bearing on the promotion of world peace and security.

The Syrian Government and people are readying themselves to take decisive counteractions against the invading enemy. An order of general mobilization has been issued.

Syria's Prime Minister Yussef Zain declared, in connection with the intensifying anti-Syria manoeuvres of the American imperialists and their followers, that Israel, imperialism and its stooges would be digging their own grave when Israel should start aggression against Syria.

This declaration is the re-clarification of the Syrian people's determination to unswervingly follow the road of anti-imperialism and independence, thwarting the plots of the imperialists and their stooges, Israeli reactionaries.

The Arab people have expressed unshakable militant solidarity with Syria which is holding to this end and evinced their resolve to crush the imperialists' sinister aggressive acts by their united strength.

The Korean people strongly condemn the imperialists and Israeli reactionaries for their aggressive acts and extend once again the fastest militant solidarity with the Syrian people in their struggle.

Independent Zambia Advances

On October 24 1964, the people of Zambia shook off the yoke of the British colonial rule and proclaimed the independence of the country.

The Independence of Zambia marked a historic victory in the protracted, bloody struggle of her people against the British aggressors.

In the past two years since their Independence, the people of Zambia have gained fine results in their endeavours for overcoming the aftermath of some 70-year-long British colonial rule and for independent development of the country.

In Zambia, africanization has been definitely promoted in state organs and enterprises, mining concessions passed into the hands of the state in the first year of her independence and a series of press organs nationalized.

An "18 Months' Plan for Temporary Development" has already been carried out and the inexhaustible domestic resources are being exploited.

All these achievements of the Zambian people show that no force of aggression can block the vigorous forward movement of the masses of the people who have risen up in a just cause.

The imperialists, however, are constantly seeking to restore and keep their old positions in this country. Especially the U.S. imperialists are trying, by hook or by crook, to subject the Zambian people to a new form of colonialism. At the imperialists' instigation, the Smith racialist clique are incessantly perpetrating aggressive provocations against the Republic of Zambia.

But the people of Zambia are moving ahead vigorously, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Government of Zambia is resolutely condemning the aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. and British imperialists, especially the Wilson government which shields the Smith racialist clique, and is taking an active part in the struggle for the complete liberation of the African continent. This just and firm position of the Government and people of Zambia is enjoying warm approval and support of the peoples in Asia and Africa and the progressive peoples in other parts of the world.

On the occasion of the national day of the Zambian people, the Korean people express firm solidarity with them in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the country's independent development, and wish them greater successes in their fight.

S. Korean Drillmasters Appear in S.Rhodesia

It has been re-confirmed lately that the troops of the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia are undergoing a guerrilla warfare training under the guidance of the drillmasters dispatched by the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

The latest issue of the Zimbabwe Review wrote: "Of late, we saw South Korean mercenaries at the Leopard Rock training ground in the western region of Umtali."

Earlier, on June 27 this year, AFP also reported of this fact.

It is not surprising that the South Korean puppets have taken a hand in the moves of the U.S. and British imperialists to shore up the Smith racialist regime and keep the people of Zimbabwe in bondage.

It is unversally known that the South Korean puppets faithfully serve the sinister plot of their Western patrons just as flies go after sugar.

As everyone knows, the Pak Jung Hi clique was the first to offer its troops as cannon fodder for the dirty U.S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and the number has already exceeded 45,000 men.

At the time of the imperialist invasion of Egypt in 1956 the South Korean puppets came out in active support of the aggressors against the Egyptian people, and in recent years they have emerged as the enemy of the Arab people by keeping closer ties with the Israeli expansionists politically, economically and militarily. It was also they who praised as a "humanitarian measure" the "Stanleyville operation" undertaken by the imperialists in November 1964 to stifle the liberation struggle of the Congolese (K) people and expressed an official approval for the illegal proclamation of independence by the Smith clique last year.

It cannot be overlooked that their dispatch of drillmasters to the Smith clique was timed with the spreading of the news that, under the manipulation of the British and U.S. imperialists, the Smith clique, the White racialist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists concluded a secret military pact in Johannesburg in order to counter the African people who are up for the complete liberation of Africa.

In short, the South Korean puppets have flung down the gauntlet to the people of Zimbabwe who are fighting to overthrow the Smith clique and achieve genuine independence and liberation and to the entire African people who stand foursquare behind them.

By no means can Pak Jung Hi and his clique cover up their true colours as dirty U.S. minions.

Ri Jip

MANILA CONFERENCE AND PAK JUNG HI

South Korea's "President" Pak Jung Hi, accompanied by his suite including the "Minister of National Defence," left Seoul on October 21 to attend the "Manila Summit Conference."

According to news reports, on his way to Manila he stopped over in South Vietnam. During his unusually short stay of eight hours in South Vietnam, he issued a "statement," inspected the South Korean army units in South Vietnam and had a "preliminary exchange of views" on the Manila Conference with Cao Ky and other Saigon puppets in a plane. He went to South Vietnam, after all, not on a gorgeous "state visit" but for an inspection of the front. He saw this necessary and appropriate for making the Manila Conference more effective.

According to the analysis made by South Korean and foreign publications, in organizing the Manila Conference Johnson cast to Pak Jung Hi the part of a "tough element." Pak Jung Hi is faithfully executing the orders of his boss according to the play-book prepared by Washington.

On his arrival in South Vietnam, Pak Jung Hi pledged his "absolute support" to South Vietnam and stressed that "the Vietnam front is the second front directly linked with the cease-fire line in Korea."

His statement, needless to say, is an exposure of the fact that the United States closely links up the escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam with its preparations for another war in Korea and with its aggressive designs in the rest of Asia.

Obviously, Pak Jung Hi put bigger stress on revealing that he and his clique and Cao Ky, stooges deployed on the forefront of America's aggressive war in Asia, are in the same status and in the same boat.

These two stooges alike see their sole means of existence in the continuation and expansion of the aggressive war.

U.S. aggressors in Vietnam
Cartoon by Choi Jong Sun

In essence, the U.S. imperialists find themselves in the same position with their South Korean and South Vietnamese puppets.

The Washington rulers cannot ignore the stark fact that they stand no chance of winning the final victory by a further escalation of the war. But they can neither find nor take any other guide of action. Consequently, they are racing towards their own ruin. That is why they need such stooges as Pak Jung Hi and Cao Ky and their continued service.

It is true that the Washington rulers cannot but take wider views than their puppets in Seoul and Saigon. This explains why they have devised the so-called "Manila Conference" farce and have no alternative but to hide it with a big smokescreen of "peace." But their real aim is to escalate the war and further involve their puppets in it.

The task assigned to Pak Jung Hi and the like is to create a bellicose atmosphere around the "Manila conference" and perform the role of a stepping stone for their overlords.

Referring to the visit of Pak Jung Hi to South Vietnam, the Saigon Post linked it up directly with the dispatch of more troops: "The fact that two army divisions of South Korea have already come and large additional contingents are to come to this land of calamity serves to show clearly the concern Pak Jung Hi and his government show." It carries a full truth.

Pak Jung Hi cried out in South Vietnam: "We should hold the Bible in one hand and a sword in the other."

Meanwhile, quoting well-informed sources, UPI reported prominently that in Manila Pak Jung Hi would call for "escalating the war to the brink of the outbreak of a third world war." And the South Korean foreign minister, in a press conference held shortly after his private talk with Rusk in Manila where he had arrived as an advance party, openly declared that if the "peace" conditions advanced by the United States were not accepted, military pressure should be intensified. This is a volleyl

It can be said that the Seoul puppets are executing Washington's instructions faithfully this time, too, as in the past.

The question lies not in Pak Jung Hi. It depends on whether or not things turn out the way Johnson has calculated.

One may conclude in advance that the elaborate "Manila Conference" farce would not produce the results Johnson and his brain trusters expect.

Pak Jung In

Worsening situation causes Johnson a big headache

Visit To A Nursery

IT was around four o'clock in the afternoon that I called at Ryonhwa nursery No. 3 in Pyongyang. Sound of organs was flowing out from the halls where children were dancing to the accompaniment of organs.

Chief of the nursery, Ri Bok Sun, showed me round the nursery. One of the many nurseries in Pyongyang, it looks after over 230 children and has under it eight detached nurseries, explained my guide. Detached nurseries are set up in the residential quarters for the benefit of the women placing their children in the care of the nursery.

Children from four to five in age are looked after at the detached nurseries and they enjoy the same concern as those at other nurseries.

The nursery I visited has over 240 cots and is provided with comfortable bed rooms, dispensary, halls for singing and dancing, eating rooms, kitchen, bath rooms, laundry and other facilities. Various kinds of toys are available to the children, and on the ground outside the building are facilities for games.

At section No. 1 for babies, the chief of the nursery explained the section was for the youngest ones in the nursery. The nursery accepts babies when they have reached 45 days old so that the women coming back to work after 42 days of post-natal leave can have their babies looked after there.

All the working-day through except the time for suckling, babies are taken care of by the nurses.

Expenses that incur in looking after the babies and children at the nursery are all covered by the state.

Babies are first immunized against epidemics when they are accepted at the nursery.

Thereafter they are regularly weighed and their nutritive conditions are examined. When the conditions are below the state-defined standard, they are sent to the section for the supplement of nutrition.

My guide proudly said that nearly all of the babies and children in the nursery are above the state-defined standard in their weight and nutritive conditions, and then added her's is a worthwhile job.

Kim Hyang Ja, for instance, has her five children looked after at the nursery and kindergarten. She has never, I learned, been worried about her children's health.

Nearly all of the women leaving their children in the care of this nursery report for work every day and give full play to their ability at their work-places.

Kim Ok Sil and Kim Jin Gum, both mothers of four children, are model workers and, besides them, there are not a few model teachers and clerks.

The children were eating a snack between meals when I was coming out of the building. Saying good-bye to the nursery, I wished the happy children quick growth in good health.

Soh Gum Ja

★ A child at a nursery.

★ While they are at work, their children are looked after at the nursery

★ Children at a kindergarten singing a chorus

At Ryonhwa nursery No. 3 in Pyongyang Photo by Ju Chang Sin

FOR CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

= Facts and Figures =

70% AND 60%

Nurseries and kindergartens are set up in all places where women work —urban and rural districts and even in remote mountainous areas — in North Korea.

They are run at state and public expense. More than 877,000 children accounting for nearly 70 per cent of nursery-age children and 790,000 children making up some 60 per cent of kindergarten-age children are looked after at more than 23,000 nurseries and over 15,000 kindergartens.

There are 732 nursery children and 659 kindergarteners per 10,000 of the population.

Creches and kindergartens, besides being the establishments for the upbringing and education of children, serve as a medium of emancipating women and eliminating the unequality between men and women.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL POSITION

In North Korea women constitute an important force in socialist construction. They account for 50 per cent of the people on the job in all fields of the national economy.

Many Heroines of Labour and labour innovators have emerged from among women. Many women have been elected to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies. There are many women surgeons, physicians, artists, engineers, specialists, masters of science and arts and doctors.

ANOTHER SOLICITUDE

The consistent policy followed by the State for the protection and upbringing of women and children finds a striking expression in the recent decision of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet on reducing the workday to six hours for women workers with many children.

Despite shorter working hours, the working mothers, in accordance with the Cabinet decision, are entitled as before to state benefits including food supply, special supplies for labour protection, pension, allowances and annual paid vacation covered by social security and social insurance funds. And she who is the only bread-earner in her family draws wages equivalent to those for the eight-hour working day, despite the cut in the working day.

FOR HEALTH

The State pays particular attention to the promotion of health of women and children. Therapeutic and prophylactic organs in our country take charge of the nurseries and kindergartens and look after children's health. Big creches and kindergartens have their own doctors and nurses.

Thirty-four per cent of the total hospital beds are alloted to children and women in their confinement. Maternity hospitals and children's wards are set up in different parts of the country.

All pregnant women are entitled to free delivery assistance. Medical organs register all children for the thorough protection of their health.

Children's contraction rate of diseases falls year by year and the infantile death rate has dropped to a quarter of that under the Japanese imperialist rule.

FOR HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN

To ensure every necessary material condition for the physical and intellectual development and emotional education of the children, the State constantly improves the facilities at nurseries and kindergartens.

Well-educated women are employed to work as creche nurses and kindergarten teachers.

Creche nurse training courses are opened in many parts of the country. Normal and teachers' training colleges turn out a large number of creche nurses and kindergarten teachers every year. At present, there are 130,000 creche nurses and kindergarten teachers in our country.

Creche nurses and kindergarten teachers who have rendered distinguished services are awarded by the State the titles of Merited Creche Nurse and Merited Kindergarten Teacher and decorated with orders and medals, and they enjoy deep respect of the public.

Children Studying Foreign Languages

IN Pyongyang there is a seven-year foreign languages school. It enrolls pupils from among the primary school leavers. It also gives lessons in the subjects for general secondary education.

This school, opened in 1958, now has English, French, Spanish, Arabic, German and other languages courses. It is provided with special facilities for effective study of foreign languages.

Each of the more than 60 classrooms and over 200 dormitory rooms has a loudspeaker which transmits programmes in foreign languages. Recorded text in good pronunciation are used and competent teachers stand on the platform.

TEACHING STAFF

Among the teaching staff of this school are those who studied abroad and foreigners. They are exerting their efforts to improve the ability of the pupils. While teaching the school, they have compiled, on the basis of their long years of experience and study, over 70 kinds of foreign languages textbooks and presented many treatises on the study of foreign languages. After school hours, they personally visit dormitories to help pupils in their study or appear in the school foreign language broadcasting programme.

LESSONS

Deputy rector in charge of school affairs Han Hwi Wung explained how lessons are conducted in the school.

"Our teachers give lessons as much possible in their respective foreign languages.

"On the other hand, we lay particular stress on the oral practice. We avoid going in only for translation and interpretation. Practical, positive and direct methods are employed in giving lessons."

AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

At present 80 per cent of the total enrollement of this school are top honour or honour pupils.

Various extra-curricular activities are frequently organised for the pupils to improve their ability — amateur theatrical performance in foreign languages, vocabulary contests, writing composition in foreign languages and oratorical contests.

Some time ago a forum on African nations was held. Boys and girls presented the results of their study of the situation, life and customs of Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and other African countries.

Already no small number of dramas in foreign languages have been presented by the pupils, among them "Mateo Falcone" by French novelist Merimee. Their female chorus "Cuba si, Yankee no," poem recitation, comic storytelling and fairy tales have won public applause at the House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Lessons in classroom alone are insufficient to give the pupils a good education in foreign languages. Success in foreign languages education depends in a large measure on how to get pupils to practise outside the classroom what they have learned from the teacher. This has become a creed of many teachers.

ALL LIVE IN DORMITORIES

This school has a total enrollement of some 900. They all live in dormitories and practise their respective foreign languages in their everyday life.

In room No. 302, Dormitory No. 2 are occupied by four girl pupils of the Spanish course — Oh Jong Ja (5th form), Ri Son Ja (3rd form), Wi Un Gyong (2nd form) and Pak Bok Sil (4th form). They help each other like real sisters in their everyday life and study, and practise Spanish in their daily life. When I called on them at their room, they were sitting by the loudspeaker listening to the programme in Spanish.

"I'm the senior pupil of us inmates. Pupils of lower grades often come to me for help in their study. I willingly comply with them. I've found it greatly helpful to me as well, for it, as it were, offers me a chance to review what I learned in the past," remarked Oh Jong Ja.

I learned later that room No. 302 is one of the many rooms whose inmates are all honour pupils.

All pupils are studying, full of hope and with big ambition. I saw a group of pupils writing flash-news in foreign languages. In a hall another group of pupils were engaged in various activities to deepen the knowledge of the foreign languages. The pupils are provided with all the necessary conditions at state expense. Food, school supplies and boarding are free of charge.

Rim Sun Pil, who is in the seventh form of the French course, said:

"My ambition has grown bigger since I entered this school. At this school, I've learned more about our country and have become interested in the life and struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. We are studying foreign languages in order to do our bit in strengthening ties with them and marching forward together with them."

Pak Sung Man

Pupils practising pronunciation using tape recorders.

At the U.N.

Withdrawal of U.S.Army from South Korea Urged

According to news dispatches from New York, at the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly now in progress in New York, delegates of socialist countries and of a number of Afro-Asian countries are voicing resolute opposition to the debate on the "Korean question" at the U.N. and strongly calling for the withdrawal of all the U.S. forces and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag.

In the general political discussion at the U.N. General Assembly on October 18, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa stressed that there can be no peace and security as long as U.S. imperialism pursues its sinister aim. He demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

In his speech on the same day, Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter condemned the U.S. policy of aggression in Southeast Asia and said: We welcome the placing on the agenda of the current General Assembly the question on the "withdrawal of all the U.S. forces and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag and the dissolution of the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea". The United Nations should not repeat its shameful practice of the past.

Earlier, on October 5, Mongolian Foreign Minister Dugersuren also demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Huot Sambat, head of the Cambodian delegation, in his address in the general discussion on October 7, remarked on the Korean issue: We consider that the United Nations should stop the debate on the "Korean question," disband the "UNCURK" and then withdraw the U.S. army from South Korea.

The Korean people have the right to peace and unification, and Korea's unification by peaceful means is an affair of the Korean people themselves.

On October 14, Malian Foreign Minister Usam Ba, recalling the fact that the "Korean question" has been placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly mechanically each year, said: "We consider that all the U.S. forces and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the U.N. should be withdrawn, the 'UNCURK' dissolved and the legitimate rights of the Korean people respected."

AS.Korean"Air-Lift Squadron" Formed

Pak Jung Hi and his clique of South Korea activated a new "airlift squadron" on October 17 for the purpose of assisting more actively U.S. imperialism in its aggressive war in South Vietam, according to reports from Seoul.

This "squadron" formed with the "C-54" transport planes delivered by the United States for the reinforcement of the South Korean puppet air force, is to airlift puppet troops and combat materials to South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to bring "F-5-A" jet fighters for three groups and quantities of air force equipment into South Korea from America within this year so as to reinforce the puppet air force on a large scale for another war.

S. KOREAN Children Forsaken

The South Korean papers bewail the miserable lot of children who are languishing in hunger and maltreatment. "Teenagers hanging around in back streets, shoe-shine boys, children hawking chewing gum in cabaret streets late into the night, children shivering by the roadside on snowy winter days, tin cans slung from their shoulders, wandering waifs..." so enumerates a paper in South Korea describing the misery of children there.

There are two hundred thousand teenage boys who are roaming about with empty cans or shoe-black boxes in South Korea. And over one hundred thousand children search garbage bins and do begging.

Last year 67,300 teenagers were nabbed by police on charges of "theft" in North Kyongsang Province alone. Such juvenile crimes increase by 30 to 70 per cent a year in South Korea.

Lamenting over the tragic lot of hundreds of thousands of children who wander about the streets, not knowing the warm bosom of parents, and collapse from exhaustion, a South Korean paper said:

"The South Korean children lead as precarious a life as the rope-dancer. They are killed in the traffic jams and their lives are threatened by the war for food. The flooding comic publications blight their minds."

"A family collapses when its children are brought up badly and a country goes to ruin when its younger generation is left uncared for. Measured by this principle, it is no exaggeration to say that we are on the verge of ruin," remarked the South Korean press.

Aim of Johnson's Visit to Seoul

OPPRESSION STEPPED UP IN SOUTH KOREA

According to an October 17 dispatch of Hapdong Tongshin in South Korea the police charged a crime against a public figure of South Korea who had exposed the aim of U.S. President Johnson's tour of South Korea scheduled for the close of this month.

He is a representative of journal "Sasanggye," one of the "influential" journals with a long tradition in South Korea.

This man is said to have stated when speaking at a lecture meeting on October 15 held in denunciation of the saccharin smuggling case in Taegu, the seat of North Kyongsang Province: "Johnson is coming to Seoul as he needs more blood of our young people."

Pak Jung Hi and his clique are going to detain this man on the charge of making a "defamatory statement."

The Seoul city police authorities put the police of the city on emergency duty at 9 a.m. on October 20 as an action for stepping up the suppression of people on the occasion of Johnson's tour of Seoul. As was already reported, on October 14 the Seoul police arrested child beggars, news boys and child chewing gum vendors and even primary school children in the city on the pretext of the "clean-up of streets."

Soldier Kills His Senior in South Vietnam

According to news reports from Seoul, the puppet supreme court of South Korea rejected the appeal of the "ROK Army" soldier who had killed his senior in South Vietnam and confirmed the death sentence last October 18.

The soldier reportedly shot his squad leader after a quarrel with the latter in South Vietnam on March 2 when his unit was about to move to another place.

Antagonism between the superiors and their men is becoming more frequent.

Some time ago a certain sergeant Sim of the 10th company, third battalion, 28th regiment of the puppet army beat his senior to death.

AT PANMUNJOM

Deliberate Provocation

—The 230th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission—

The 230th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on October 20.

At the meeting, our side strongly protested to the U.S. side against the recent hostilities committed against our side in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and called it to account for this.

At around 11:50 hours on October 18, military personnel of the U.S. side shot with light machine guns over 30 bullets at the positions of our side in the Demilitarized Zone and, at around 19:30 hours on the same day they fired over 300 bullets with M-1 rifles and light machine guns and, at around 19:40 hours, again over 300 bullets with the weapons of the same types towards the area of our side.

Major General Pak Jung Guk stated that the U.S. side's reckless, hostile act of firing more than 600 bullets towards our side in the Demilitarized Zone, a buffer zone, represents part of its desperate schemes for new war provocation now being stepped up in South Korea, and is nothing but a planned and deliberate provocation perpetrated with a view to aggravating tention in the Demilitarized Zone and, then, creating an atmosphere for unleashing another war of aggression.

Should the U.S. side continue to run riot recklessly, paying no heed to the protests and warnings of our side, it will only pay due price for it, major General Pak Jung Guk warned.

An Unfinished Treatise

KO SIN DUK,
Section Chief at the Central Meteorological and Hydrological Research Institute

A few days ago, I received a letter from a researcher at the West Sea Research Institute. It said:

"I've carefully read your treatise 'A Study on the Distinctive Features of Distribution of Meteorological Factors in the Typhoon and Their Movement.' Your treatise has helped me in no small measure in my study on the characteristic features of the winds on the west coast. I should be very happy if I could count on your further help now when I've struck a snag in my study because data on the winds in various parts of South Korea including Mokpo and Cheju Island are available. I'll very much appreciate if you'll kindly help me by sending me those data, if you have any, on the winds along South Korea's west coast."

A man who has grown up since the country's territorial division has appeared as a member of the new generation engaged in scientific pursuits. I was much struck reading his letter. It would not but ponder over my own circumstances in which I couldn't fulfil my duty as a senior scientist, and over the fact that my country still remains divided.

Korea is located in the zone of seasonal winds southeast of the Asian continent. This explains the varied atmospheric and climatic changes. This exerts a great effect upon the life of our people. This single, homogeneous nation with a unique national culture in one and the same territory, has many brilliant legacies in the domain of meteorological observations as well.

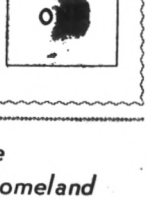
As far back as the period of Three Kingdoms from around the beginning of the Christian era to the middle of the 7th century the central government set up a special institution for astronomical and meteorological observations. In 1441, a rain-gauge, not much different from the present one in its form and function, was invented and measuring of rainfall was done systematically. Besides, scientific study of such meteorological factors as wind, thunderstorm and atmospheric temperature was steadily conducted all over the country and valuable data have been handed down.

How do matters stand now? Because of the artificial division of the territory caused by the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea in 1945, compatriots living apart in the North and the South are denied the possibility of exchanging letters and scientific materials, to say nothing of visiting each other. Uniform meteorological researches in both parts of the country have also been prevented.

Our collection of meteorological and hydrological materials has for some 20 years now not contained the data to be gathered in South Korea. This is really a lamentable fact.

The same can be said of my study on typhoon. The typhoon rising in the western Pacific and moving toward Korea's West Sea hit South Korea more often than North Korea, inflicting heavy damage on it. Data collected in South Korea are, therefore, essential in my comprehensive study of typhoon. Those data are not available to me, and this hampers my study. For this reason my treatise remains unfinished.

Exchange of materials and experiences gained in scientific studies is conducted on a broad scale between countries and nations. But in Korea such an exchange is absent between her two parts — North and South — owing to the U.S. colonial policy. Such a state of affairs should be removed at an early date. This is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people.



Return to the Homeland

Below is the story about the crewmen of the Korean seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" who returned home from Japan where they had been unlawfully detained and savagely manhandled by the Japanese authorities.

Seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" of the Sinuiju Fishery, on account of an unexpected accident on the sea, entered Shimonoseki Port, Japan, on the afternoon of September 17. Two guardships of the Japanese Maritime Security Agency came up to the seiner. A large group of police stepped on the seiner's deck. The crewmen sensed something ominous from their behaviour. The Japanese police drove the crewmen down to the hold and, having handcuffed them, shut it up.

That evening an official of the Japanese National Security Agency came and told the crewmen that men from the "ROK (South Korea) Embassy" had come to see them, bringing "gifts" with them.

The crewmen refused to meet them, saying "We have nothing to do with them We won't meet them."

At about 2 p.m. on September 19, the crewmen were told representatives of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan had come to see them at the pier. When they went out to the pier, the crewmen found a group of men sent by the South Korean puppets, instead of any representatives of the GAKRJ.

Japanese workers carrying a placard with a slogan: "Let us make October 21 strike a success."

Stop Aggression In Vietnam!

FIVE MILLION TAKE PART IN NATIONAL JOINT ACTION IN JAPAN

The working class and democratic forces of Japan started on October 21 a massive national joint action against the American war of aggression in Vietnam and the Sato Government actively joining it and in support of the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialism and for national salvation.

Ninety-one trade unions and more than 5,470,000 workers under the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) and the Liaison Council of Japanese Neutral Trade Unions called a general strike.

Meanwhile, Japanese people of broad sections—scholars, men in the cultural field, youth and students, women, traders and entrepreneurs — started on the same day a joint action in different parts of Japan in denunciation of the American aggression in Vietnam.

The participants in the national joint action held mass rallies in different parts of Japan and evinced their determination to fight against American aggression in Vietnam and the Sato Government, shouting: "Yankees, stop the bombing of North Vietnam!" "American forces, get out of South Vietnam!" and "Down with the reactionary Sato Government!"

The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions held a rally at the Hibiya open-air music hall in Tokyo on October 21 and reported on the progress of the national joint action. Shoichi Kasuga, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and Setsuo Yokomichi, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, addressed the rally.

The joint action of the Japanese workng class and democratic forces is as large in its scale as that against the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" in 1960.

The action is a demonstration of the lofty internationalist solidarity of the Japanese working class and people with the heroic people of Vietnam.

The national joint action represents a telling blow to the American imperialists who are desperately waging the aggressive war in Vietnam and to the Sato clique actively involved in it. It is a great inspiration to the fighting people of Vietnam.

The Sato authorities are frantically resorting to blackmail and fascist suppression to put down the struggle of the Japanese people. But the Japanese reactionaries can never stop the resolute struggle of the Japanese working class and people.

The entire people of Korea extend all-out support to and militant solidarity with the Japanese working class and people in their struggle.

A Fact Calling for Extensive Reaffirmation

—Impression of the Panmunjom Meeting—

UDAI FUJISHIMA, Japanese Journalist

(Cont'd from our previous issue)

The "official documents" exchanged between Yoshida and Acheson following the signing of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and the "agreement on the status of the U.N. forces in Japan" provide that the Japanese Government shall offer bases, materials and manpower to and co-operation with the "U.N. forces in Korea." The "Japan-South Korea Treaty," too, stipulates that the Japanese Government and "South Korean government" give co-operation to each other in accordance with the U.N. "resolution" legalizing the "U.N. forces in Korea." Should the American forces in South Korea forfeit the name of the "U.N. forces," the United States Government would find itself in a delicate situation. Because, then, the system of treaties for the building of which the United States has spent many years would be unmasked. This means demolition of the legal basis for enlisting Japan's co-operation in case of a war. Against these backgrounds, therefore, it is easily understandable, why the United States began to value the name of the "U.N. forces" on the eve of the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" and give active publicity to the U.N. forces by letting the "adviser to the U.N. forces" appear at the Panmunjom meeting in violation of the provisions of the agreement. Needless to say, this is not merely a matter of form but an expression of America's general strategic moves with the accent on the Vietnam war.

In more than half a year after making the "adviser to the U.N. forces" appear at the Panmunjom meeting followed, the United States not only concluded the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" but also devised a number of other artifices to "internationalize" the Vietnam war.

The Philippine parliament decided to send troops to South Vietnam on May 12, 1965. Johnson-Pak Jung Hi talks took place in Washington between May 17 and 18, 1965 during which Pak Jung Hi promised the dispatch of South Korea's reinforcements to South Vietnam and the early conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." Australian troops arrived in South Vietnam on May 26, 1965. On May 28 New Zealand decided to dispatch its troops to South Vietnam. B-52s started bombing raids on Vietnam from Guam on June 17. The "Japan-South Korea Treaty" was signed on June 22. Okinawa-based B-52s began to make a sortie to Vietnam on a bombing mission on July 29. In July a base of the American marines at Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, which is directly connected with the Vietnam war, began to switch from the base for scouting operations over to a base for offensive operations and Phantom and F4B units were deployed there.

On August 10, 1965 puppet Premier Chong Il Kwon of South Korea said at the "National Assembly" answering the interpellations: "I believe that Japan acts in co-operation with the U.N. forces in Korea as she is a member of the United Nations." On August 13, the Pak regime forced through a bill on the dispatch of additional "ROK" troops to South Vietnam. And On August 14 it rushed through the "National Assembly" the bill on the ratification of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty." And the "adviser to the U.N. forces" began to attend the Panmunjom meeting together with the representative of the American forces.

But this trick is as futile as throwing water on thirsty soil.

The more frequently the United States usurps the name of the "U.N. forces," the more people sense danger from its schemes.

It was in July 1965 that France withdrew its liaison officers from the "U.N. Command in Korea." Turkey, too, has withdrawn its troops from the "U.N. forces in Korea."

The "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is on the verge of disintegration. There is a growing sign of Pakistan withdrawing its delegate from this organization. As is well known, this commission, organized on October 7, 1950 according to the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, has played the role of a stooge submitting a nonsensical report on Korea to the United Nations every year so as to have a U.N. resolution on the "Korean question" passed there. The organization has helped impart unreasonable "legality" to "the U.N. forces in Korea." The United States cannot but grow nervous. At a meeting of the Armistice Commission held on July 22 this year, the representative of the American side, I was told, entreated the Korean counterpart to call its side not the American imperialists or American agressors but the "U.N. forces". The Korean side, I learned, told him: If you are averse to be called that way, pack up and go home now! You'll be branded as the American imperialists until you quit Korea.

Munitions shipped from Japan to South Korea have increased sharply this year. The United States keeps bringing into South Korea Nike-Hercules guided missiles and other new-type weapons in return for the dispatch of the South Korean troops to South Vietnam. And it has been expanding and newly building air bases and highways in South Korea. American Defence Secretary McNamara blusteringly declared on August 25: The United States interferes in the internal affairs of any country when it sees it necessary. But this is nothing but America's self-acknowledgement of the bankruptcy of its neo-colonialist diplomacy. In case it finds itself in such a diplomatic predicament that it can no longer exploit the United Nations for the "Korean question," it is presumed that the United States will scheme the indefinite stationing of its forces in South Korea and the launching of another war even casting aside "the U.N. flag."

The United States has already drunk the bitter cup of every description in the Vietnam war which has shown that the United Nations, SEATO and the South Vietnam Government forces have all become useless, which has shown an example of aggressive war expressed in McNamara's call for interference in the internal affairs of other nations when the United States sees it necessary.

The only meetings where the United States can rule the roast are those of its satellite states such as the second Conference of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union held in Seoul early in September.

The Conference was nothing but an American version of the "Greater East Asia Conference" convened by Japanese militarism in the past.

At the Conference where Kishi, former General-affairs Deputy-Director of puppet Manchukuo and ex-Japanese Prime Minister, was also present, the antique slogan: "The Asian questions are matters of the Asians themselves" was raised.

The meaning of the slogan is provided by the fate of the South Korean soldiers and officers who are miserably dying as cannon fodder for American servicemen in South Vietnam.

The U.S. forces will expand the war by recruiting more of the human bullets serving as cannon fodder for them. The U.S. forces' brutal warfare has aroused a wave of indignation, first of all, among the South Koreans. This wave will soon assume a force strong enough to demolish the foundation of the neo-colonialist rule which was built through the usurpation of the name of the United Nations

(To be Continued)

The Japanese authorities, in conspiracy with the South Korean consulate in Shimonoseki, had been brewing a sinister plot.

The Japanese police jumped on the Korean crewmen who were refusing to meet the South Korean agents, did violence to them and whisked them away in the lorries they had brought.

Deception, lawlessness, violence and forcible detention—these were doings of the government authorities in a "law-governed country."

The Japanese authorities took the Korean crewmen to a camp of the Immigration Bureau. They treated the Korean crewmen as "unlawful immigrants." Interrogation and cruel torture went on day and night.

Nine Korean crewmen were never daunted by the manhandling. In the cell, they stood arm in arm, singing aloud the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," the most favourite song with the Koreans. Outside the camp gathered thousands of the Korean residents in Japan. Carrying the D.P.R.K. national flags, they chanted the demands: "They are not criminals, release them at once!" "Send them to their country immediately." Their shouts shook the air.

The crewmen waved from the window the Korean national flags they had made secretly and a big national flag which they had kept about them, the flag that had been flying on their ship's mast.

On September 21, the Japanese authorities "granted" the crewmen to meet lawyer Obo to whom the GAKRJ had given a commission. Only four of the crewmen were permitted to go out for the meeting. While the meeting was in progress, a raid was made on the remaining five crewmen. The raiders clubbed the crewmen, knocked them down, sit astride them, wrenched their arms back, handcuffed them and detained them separately in solitary cells. The four of the crewmen returning from the meeting were also attacked and torn apart from each other.

This forcible segregation was enforced as the Japanese authorities found that they could not do anything with them when they were standing firm together in one cell.

Then the Japanese authorities nailed plywood board on the cell windows, covered the board with tarpaulin and put steel sheet over them, keeping the cells pitch dark all day long. Each cell turned into a rack where the Japanese executioners tortured the Korean crewmen in the samurai manner.

Ruthless torture was followed each time by an attempt of "gentlemen" to lead the crewmen astray. Sheets of paper were presented before them and they were asked to seal them with the thumb with a promise that they would, if they wished, be allowed freely to go to South Korea, the United States or any other countries.

Japanese "gentlemen" went up to 18-year-old Im Gwang Bok and held him by the manacled hand and, in order to fabricate a written pledge to go to South Korea, were about to force him to seal a paper with the thumb when he spat on the faces of the gang and shouted: "Never, never as long as I'm alive."

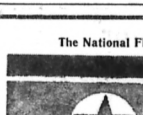
The Japanese authorities believed they could hand over the Korean crewmen to the Pak Jung Hi clique, according to their secret agreement, by means of segregation, threat, torture and appeasement. But each of their attempts to do so fell through.

In face of the unflagging struggle of the crewmen who cherished a single-minded love for their dear country and the strong protest by the Korean residents in Japan and the broad strata of the Japanese people, the Japanese authorities were compelled to abandon their sinister design and repatriate nine of the crewmen.

The crewmen left for home on October 3, receiving warm sending-off of the Korean nationals in Japan as well as Japanese public figures and people of various strata.

Pak Gun Su

The National Flag of the D.P.R.K.



The National Flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of three colours — a broad, red horizontal stripe in the centre with a five-pointed red star in a white circle near the staff, and white and blue stripes over and under the red central stripe.

The five-pointed red star symbolizes the brilliant future of the Korean people moving ahead toward the country's unification and independence and socialism and Communism.

The broad, red stripe in the centre signifies the patriotic enthusiasm, unflinching revolutionary spirit and invincible might of the Korean people.

The two blue horizontal stripes at the top and bottom represent the desire of the Korean people to steadily march ahead, together with the people the world over aspiring after peace and progress.

The white circle with the star in it and the two white horizontal stripes show the national characters of our people who are simple, diligent, upright and sturdy.

STANDARDS OF THE FLAG

1. The ratio of the length to the breadth is 1:2.

2. The red stripe occupies the central part, the two white stripes lie above and under the red stripe and the two blue stripes lie outside the white stripes at the top and bottom.

a) The blue stripes each occupy one of the six equally, horizontally divided parts at the top and bottom; the remaining four parts are divided into 24 equal parts, twentytwo-twenty-fourths of them being the red stripe and one-twentyfourth of them being each of the white stripes.

b) The heart of the circumscribed circle of the star and the heart of the white circle come in the centre of the vertical line near the staff, two of which divide the red stripe vertically into three equal parts.

c) The diameter of the white circle is two-thirds of the total vertical length of the red stripe and the two white stripes put together. The diameter of the circumscribed circle of the star is equal to the length of the diameter of white circle minus one-half of the vertical length of a white stripe.

The pointed ends of the star do not touch the circumference.

To a D.P.R.K. national flag made to be displayed banging down-ward at conference halls and at public gatherings the ratio of the length to the breadth prescribed above does not apply, and on these occasions the position of the star can be altered so that it can erect straight with the staff-side above.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

A reader in Iraq has written us asking for an account of the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Here we furnish some materials on the national flag of the D.P.R.K. to comply with his request.—Ed.

new FILM

"ON THE RAILS"

TRUE, firm faith in one's own task and the awareness of its justness lead one to display unusual valour and intelligence.

Whenever we read a book on the brave deeds of the fighters, well-known or unknown, recorded in our history of revolution, we think over this. They had to traverse a thorny path to bring about the very era that we live in today.

The same may be said of the hero of the feature film "On the Rails," (produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio) who, as an ordinary engine driver, fought heroically during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed aggression of the American imperialists.

It was during the Korean war, to be more exact, during our temporary retreat (in autumn, 1950), a period of severe trials for our people following the country's liberation. Appearing first on the screen is a goods train running northward at full speed defying heavy air raids by American planes. And soon the railway bridge lying ahead is destroyed by the air raid. The train stops. Appearing on the screen then is a heavily-armed tramway-car in hot pursuit of the train. Thus, the goods train carrying a full load of factory equipment is captured by the enemy while retreating. The captured train is ordered to go back.

New Task

The train moves backward. Does this mean that engine driver Ko In Ho has surrendered to the enemy? Ko's actions were a big surprise to his colleagues working at an intermediate station and to his father-in-law and fiancee Sun Hi. Father-in-law spits into the face of the despicable "turncoat" and some in a rage give him a slap in the face. Ko was vexed at their unsympathetic behaviour. For he was resolved to wage a resolute struggle in the midst of the enemies. He did not reconcile himself to his bitter fate but made up his mind to struggle with adversity. Our guerrillas had already assigned him a new task of carrying on activities behind the enemy lines as the train pulled into the intermediate station.

On the Way

He meets one difficulty after another.

The train leaves for a major station. Workers of a machine-building factory Rak Jun and Ryong Chol aboard the second covered waggon from behind to convoy machines and equipment feel that they can no longer remain a passive onlooker to the developments of the situation. On the way the train stops a while in order to confirm the safety of the track. An American officer makes the round of the train. Rak Jun and Ryong-Chol assault the U.S. officer and disarm him. With the captured weapon in his hand, Rak Jun approaches Ko In Ho stealthily. Taking Ko to be a "turncoat," he intends to kill him and set fire to the train. But Ko senses it beforehand. Ko and Rak Jun have a brawl. At that moment, another event happens in a waggon at the end of the train.

Kidnapped U.S. officer and Ryong Chol put up a hand-to-hand fight. When Ryong Chol got into danger, Ko rescues him by disposing of the U.S. officer. This incident serves to show clearly which side Ko belongs to. At last they come to realize Ko's aims.

Quick-Witted

But this makes the matter more difficult. How can they explain the reason for the death of the U.S. officer on their arrival at the major station?

Ko is quick-witted on this occasion, too. He soon finds a way out. He breaks one of the engine windows with a revolver and inflicts an injury on his own arm. The train pulls into the station. With his arm in bandages, Ko gets out of the train.

"We have been attacked by guerrillas on the way."

The enemy is nicely taken in by this false report.

At the station, Ko carries out the task the guerrilla unit assigned him. He worms out the secret timetable for troop trains and reports it to the guerrilla unit, thus putting enemy's transportation into utter confusion. Enemy's troop trains are assaulted by the guerrillas one after another.

Making the Best of Adversity

The enemy makes thorough investigations for the criminals. Suspicion falls on Ko and his colleagues.

"No more of your tricks. Now you had better show your true colours!" says the U.S. garrison commander.

"What do you mean?"

"Do you want me to prove it by evidence?

Look! we've found a bullet from the body of James, who, you said, was killed by guerrillas."

"Ha, ha, ha! Don't you know the fact that guerrillas are all armed with U.S. weapons?"

"H'm, here's another evidence then."

The U.S. garrison commander drags in an arrested woman guerrilla named Sun Hi (Ko's fiancee).

"Oh, I know who she is."

"Do you mean you are now enemies to each other, then?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can make away with her, can't you?"

"Certainly, sir..."

"Kill her by running over her with the train rather than putting her to death in an ordinary way."

Shortly after that, Ko gets into the engine to drive the train.

Many Yankee soldiers line up on both sides of the track as if performing a big ceremony and Ko's lover Sun Hi is seen standing on the track.

At last the engine whistles and puffs out toward her. Suddenly, the train begins to blow off steam. As a result, everything is covered with steam for a while. The train passes. Yankee soldiers watching this with curiosity burst out laughing. But to their surprise, the body of the woman guerrilla can not be found. Soon the enemy comes to realize that the woman guerrilla has run away under cover of thick steam.

Overcoming one difficulty after another, Ko succeeds in attacking the enemy's garrison command, saving his colleagues in jail and even recapturing the train. The train driven by Ko puffs out of the station at full speed, under a hail of bullets. The enemy, in an attempt to recapture the train, forms its last defence line at the intermediate station. Ko's father-in-law after receiving a communication from the guerrilla unit comes to know the real aims of his son-in-law. He links the point at the cost of his life. The train running at full speed breaks through the enemy's last defence line and triumphantly heads for the place where the guerrilla unit is stationed.

This film in which Ko's unbending revolutionary spirit runs throughout grips the audience from beginning to end.

Pak Min

Foreign Trade Expands

Talks of Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade

The trade volume of North Korea last year was some 6.5 times the 1953 figure, of which exports were over 7 times, declared Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, in an interview with a KCNA reporter.

At present North Korea has trade and business relations with more than 70 countries on five continents, he added, and continued:

In the postwar period we have developed not only trade but all forms of economic co-operation with other countries.

In this period, we have made giant strides ahead in expanding trade with the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to say nothing of the socialist countries, and in conducting trade with them in mutually beneficial ways.

North Korea has signed trade agreements with Cambodia, Burma, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Syria, Mali, Algeria, Tanzania, the Congo (B), Iraq, and many other countries and has its trade missions in most of these countries.

Our exports to these countries include machines and machine tools, chemicals, cement, sheet glass, steel, consumer goods, red ginseng, medicinal herbs, aquatic products, etc., and imports are also of wide variety.

Trade with England, Japan and the Netherlands have grown markedly and trade relations with other capitalist countries are also developing.

Another success in our postwar trade is the qualitative change in the composition of imports and exports.

Given the basis of the achievements made in building an independent national economy, the proportion of machinery and other industrial products in exports has risen sharply whereas raw material was predominant in the export composition in the early postwar years.

The composition of imports has also undergone a change in the past period. Priority has been given to the import of machine equipment and raw material, and a certain amount of consumer goods have been brought in.

In conclusion the Vice Minister declared that North Korea will invariably push through its line of developing trade with all countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

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